

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 30, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 72° 3 p.m. 79° Humidity 83°

September 30, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 83° 3 p.m. 81° Humidity 79°

8060 日六廿月八

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1918.

一拜禮 號十三月九年亥港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

REMARKABLE VICTORIES IN FRANCE.

SPIRITED ATTACKS BY BRITISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN AND BELGIAN TROOPS.

COMBINED ARMIES TAKE 28,000 PRISONERS.

London, September 28. A French communiqué says:—This morning the attack was resumed at 5.30. Our troops captured St. Illages and Sommepey and carried the heights northward of Fontaine-au-Dormois. We have taken more prisoners and guns. The battle continues. Between the Ailette and the Aisne the pressure of our troops continued at night-time and this morning. North-east of Eaucourt, vigorous local operations gave us ground and 250 prisoners, including forty officers. A hostile counter-attack northward of Allemant completely failed. Farther southwards, we penetrated the ravine from Joux to Aisy and occupied these two villages.

A Wonderful Feat.

London, September 28. Mr. Percival Phillips, writing from British Headquarters, says:—The attack which rolled up the German defences west and south-west of Cambrai was more difficult and more dangerous than the first rupture of the Hindenburg Line in the same area ten months ago. It was necessary to throw troops across a dry ravine called the Nord Canal, sixty feet deep and seventy wide at the top, with sloping sides of brick, under the fire of machine-guns and artillery. It could be crossed only at certain places. The accomplishment of the feat was most remarkable. A deep bed of mud prevented a passage at some parts. Surface bridges were impossible, because every yard of the canal was ranged and therefore certain narrow routes were arranged. The men assembled in the darkness with scaling ladders which they flung across at a fixed moment, when a handful of soldiers descended the yawning chasm, taking other scaling ladders up which they had to climb to face the enemy. The enemy expected the attack; yet he failed to hold the canal or the ground behind, and stormers climbed up and poured into the region of the crater, a smoke barrage ahead of them confusing the enemy, who could be seen running from one trench to the next to escape the irresistible onslaught.

The German Version.

London, September 28. A German official wireless message states:—Sixteen English and Canadian Divisions attacked astride and between the Arras-Cambrai and Peronne-Cambrai Roads. The enemy advanced towards Boulon and Fleury and extended these breaches and pressed us back northward of the Arras-Cambrai Road as far as the Oisy le Verger and Haynecourt line.

We repulsed strong Anglo-American attacks between Epeby and Ballicourt, driving back the enemy beyond the starting point at Liopire.

The French gained a little ground between the Saippes and the Aisne.

Eastward of Argonne, American attacks were brought to a standstill southward of the Apremont-Clerges line. We evacuated Montfaucon in view of its threatened encirclement.

The New British Line.

London, September 27. The British advance has reached a maximum depth of three miles. The Hindenburg outposts have been erased at a number of points and the line at mid-day ran from south-west of Gonzaucourt eastwards to Beauchamp, westwards to Maroing and eastwards to Graincourt, where some of the enemy are holding out; thence between Annex and Cantain eastwards of Boulon Wood and village, thence to the Arras-Cambrai Road, about a thousand yards west of Ballicourt and then along the road to Marquion, the possession of which is doubtful.

The capture of Boulon is of the greatest importance, as it is the bulwark of Cambrai. It was carried despite the water-line, the whole of which we crossed.

We are now in a good position to capture Cambrai. Even as matters stand, the enemy will be unable to use Cambrai as a railway or road junction.

Very hard fighting is proceeding on the Franco-American front. The enemy at mid-day was still holding out at Montfaucon. The number of prisoners is 16,000, while over fifty guns have been captured.

French Attacking With Unabated Vigour.

London, September 28. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing yesterday, says:—The Champagne battle was resumed this morning. We have now arrived at the enemy's main line of resistance, which is hardest around Sommepey on the River Py, which runs two miles north of the line of Baites, which we captured yesterday.

The arrival of French infantry on the banks marks the successful termination of the first phase of the attack, which is being pressed with unremitting vigour.

This morning the line ran west and east from a point south of Sommepey to Gratreuil, thence south of Cerny woods. It marks an advance of five or six miles over extraordinarily difficult ground.

The loss of Baites cost the Germans very heavily in killed and prisoners.

The number of prisoners is now nearly 8,000.

Americans Capture Over 20 Towns.

London, September 29. An American communiqué states:—Our attack continues successfully. To day we advanced despite a heavy infantry, artillery, and machine gun fire. We reached the outskirts of Brisselles and Esbaumont. We captured over twenty towns and enormous quantities of material. The number of prisoners increases.

The American aviators commanded the air. They brought down twelve balloons and more than sixty planes. The American planes were under twenty. Despite the unfavourable weather our aviators successfully carried out their missions.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

REMARKABLE VICTORIES IN FRANCE.

Hitting into the Hindenburg Line.

London, September 28. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing last evening, says:—To-day we got our teeth into the Hindenburg Line in a more determined manner than heretofore and broke down a long chain of formidable resistance. The battle has been more fruitful in surprises than any of its predecessors. Thus we expected a formidable resistance in crossing the Canal; instead, we crossed very easily, sub-quietly intercepting enemy bombing parties hurrying up to contest the crossing. Moreover, the German artillery fire, with few local exceptions, was inconsiderable. Contrarywise, prisoners and our barrage was not war, but murder, our smoke barrages covering the infantry most effectively.

The re-entrant between Havincourt Wood and Hermès proved a trap to the enemy, who considered it impregnable. Consequently it was held in considerable strength. On either side, the British advanced until the Germans, becoming suspicious owing to no attacks upon this line, broke to the fact that they were cut off. Then followed a regular scramble. Germans in a headlong flight deserted in large numbers. A goodly proportion of the enemy force suffered casualties or was captured by troops awaiting them.

The wide valley skirted by Fleury-sur-Rocq was crossed without much opposition and both the ridge and the village were carried early in the morning. Indeed, quite a number of enemy positions appear to have been evacuated without the measure of resistance expected. Hence the number of prisoners is unlikely to reach a total commensurate with the extent of the operations and gains. Our siren, again in good visibility, have shown wonderful work. Our casualties are believed to be very light.

Magnificent British Success.

London, September 29. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that operations on the Cambrai battle-front have progressed favourably. On the right, the Fifth and Forty-Sixth Divisions had heavy fighting last night about Beauchamp Ridge, where the enemy counter-attacked strongly. This morning they overcame the enemy resistance in this locality and pressed forward two miles beyond, reaching the highly organised defences called the Highland and West Wall. A later success extended southwards, capturing Gonzaucourt.

The Sixty-Second Division, the Canadian Maroing and progressed south-east thereof. The Fifth Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment forced the crossing of the Canal de Maroing and established itself in the German defences on the east bank. Northwards thereof the Second and Fifty-Seventh Lancashire Divisions cleared the west bank of the Canal as far north as La Follejoote, and captured Nouyelle-sur-Besaut, containing Fontaine Notre-Dame. The Lancashires are progressing eastward of Fontaine Notre-Dame, co-operating with the Canadians north of the Bapume-Cambrai Road. Here the enemy resisted strongly and lost heavily in killed and prisoners.

Northward of the Arras-Cambrai Road, Canadian and English troops steadily advanced on the west and north. Strong hostile counter-attacks at Ballicourt last evening were beaten back with loss.

To-day the Canadians gained possession of Ballicourt and Saily and also the trench system running through these villages. Farther north, the Fifty-Sixth London Division entered Palleul. The prisoners and guns captured continue to increase.

More Advances.

London, September 28. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing to-day, says:—The Germans are evacuating the ravine between Saily and the Chemin des Dames. The French have occupied Saily and Aisy and are advancing. Numerous fires have been observed behind the German lines in that region and farther south along the north bank of the Aisne.

The Anglo-Belgian attack in the north, coupled with the Franco-American attack in Champagne, Argonne, and the Meuse have compelled the enemy to defend on a much weaker scale a "pocket" such as those which brought him to disaster on the Marne and the Aisne.

The Pursuit of Enemy.

London, September 29. A French communiqué states:—Our repeated attacks on the plateau north of the Aisne finally forced the enemy to retire towards the Ailette. We are pursuing the German rear-guard east of the line Allemant-Joux. We occupied a village and the southern outskirts of the Forest of Pinon. We captured Vandesson, Ohavignon and Fort Malmaison.

Further south we progressed considerably on the plateau north of Vailly. The Germans in Champagne furiously counter-attacked on our right. Desperate fighting is proceeding in the Bryonville region. On the heights south of Gratreuil our troops in the centre and the left continued their progress, particularly north of Challangees. The railway is captured and Meures is reached and the eastern outskirts of St. Marie-Py. Our losses are slight.

Nine German aeroplanes were killed. Lieutenant Fench brought down six on Thursday.

Remarkable British Progress.

London, September 28. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on Saturday morning, states:—Yesterday the battle on the Cambrai front gained in magnitude. The whole of our day's objectives were attained to an extreme depth of five miles through the most formidable and intricate network of enemy defences the war has yet produced. So remarkable was the progress that we brought up not only 24 batteries but heavy 60-pounders to the western fringe of Boulon Wood, and were taking the Wood before the Germans completed their rearguard withdrawal from the eastern edge.

Our converging tactics worked so admirably that large bodies of Germans were taken in the rear. Tanks were most useful in clearing the machine-gun positions at Quarry Wood and in quelling attempted street fighting in Boulonville.

British Capture 16,000 Prisoners.

London, September 29. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—The Anglo-Americans attacked north-west of St. Quentin this morning. The British have taken prisoner 16,000 since the morning of the 27th.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

REMARKABLE VICTORIES IN FRANCE.

Fruitful Belgian Attack.

London, September 29. A Belgian communiqué states:—At dawn on the 28th inst. the Belgian wing attacked the German positions between Dixmude and north of Ypres. The attack began with a violent artillery preparation lasting for some hours, in which there participated in co-operation with Belgian batteries, numerous French and British batteries as well as British warships, which bombarded the east defences of the enemy and vulnerable points of his communications.

After preparation, our infantry moved forward to attack strongly-organised German positions, vying with each other in courage. Our troops carried all the organisations of the defensive lines on the enemy's front position and passed on without a stop to attack the second strongly-organised position of the enemy.

In spite of the enemy's resistance and vain counter-attacks which he launched particularly astride the railway at Staden, our infantry captured practically the whole of the Houthulst Forest zone which the Germans had strongly fortified during the last four years, and all the ground extending to the line marked by the localities of Woumen, Pierkenshoek, Sheepbeke and Brodeurde. The advance made is about six kilometres.

Numerous prisoners were brought in, the total for the Belgians being 4,000. The guns so far have not been counted, but they include a complete battery and crew, as well as some guns of very large calibre. Considerable material has also been captured. The number of German dead lying on the field of battle evidences the enemy's losses.

Over 40 German Aeroplanes Accounted For.

London, September 28. Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—Aeroplanes on the 27th inst. heavily machine-gunned enemy troops and transport at the Canal crossing and on the roads. Many explosions and fires were observed on hostile battery positions as a result of our artillery fire. A thousand photographs were taken. We effectively bombed several aerodromes and rail junctions in addition to extensive bombing just behind the lines. Thirty tons of bombs were dropped during the day-time and 18½ tons at night time. We destroyed eight balloons, shot down 23 aeroplanes and drove down twenty uncontrollable. Nineteen of ours are missing.

The Crossing of the Canal.

Paris, September 28. A Havas correspondent at the British front, describing the passage of the dry Nord Canal, says:—It was a most formidable obstacle being 120 feet wide and 35 feet deep and could only be crossed at three points. The Canadians since September had held the bridgehead at Marquion and the British acquired a second bridgehead at Havincourt. It remained to find a method of crossing the canal in the centre and to attack in the direction of Moeuvres, where there is no bridgehead. When artillery by dawn had destroyed the tannery on the bank, several superannuated tanks, on the top of which was the necessary gear for construction of a bridge, were launched, while Chascon fighting tanks crossed at their backs. At Marquion and Havincourt the Canal was crossed most gallantly. The bridgeheads were under fire during the whole operation. Picked men were entrusted with the delicate and dangerous task. They included Canadians, Naval Brigade, Scots and Guards. The enemy forces confronting them consisted of nine Divisions, two of which, defending the Havincourt sector, consisted of chosen troops.

An Anglo-American Attack.

London, September 29. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Anglo-Americans attacked at 5.50 in the morning north-west of St. Quentin. The battle is proceeding fiercely on the whole front from St. Quentin to the Scarpe.

Heavy fighting occurred yesterday about Gonnellien and Welch Ridge. We progressed on the high ground south-west of Gonnellien but were pressed back slightly at Welch Ridge. We re-attacked this morning, progressed and took prisoners.

At Maroing, we enlarged our bridgehead position eastward of the Canal de Lercut and drove off a hostile counter-attack, taking prisoners.

Farther north, English naval units established themselves eastward of Ecaut River, opposite Ostaing. Northward of the Bapume-Cambrai Road, Canadians gained possession of the defence system known as the Maroing-Maenieres Line as far north as Saily.

The English completed the capture of Aubencheu l'Audan and Palleul and are fighting in Arelux.

We crossed the Triquis River in the neighbourhood of Saily-en-Ostrevant.

The British have taken prisoner over 16,000 since the morning of the 27th inst.

COTTON CONTROL REGULATIONS.

London, September 26. The Cotton Control Board announces that in order to make up time lost owing to the recent strike, spinning mills may be licensed to work 55½ hours weekly to October 26. From September 30, manufacturers engaged on American yarns will be allowed to run 60 per cent. instead of 65 per cent. of their looms. Manufacturers at present licensed to work over 65 per cent. because they have some looms engaged on Egyptian yarns or fine counts, may only run 60 per cent. of the remaining looms.

INDIAN REFORMS.

London, September 28. The Times says it is understood that Lord Southborough has accepted the Chairmanship of both Committees which will complete in India an investigation of the problems of Indian Reforms.

U. S. COTTON CONTROL.

Washington, September 25. The Government has appointed a committee to investigate the entire cotton situation and also a committee to control, during the investigation, the distribution of cotton by purchasing all needed by the United States and the Allies at a price to be set by the President.

WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR.

Barometer 30.81

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 26. The silver market is steady. There is a moderate home trade demand.

THE DYING INDUSTRY.

A Big British Vote.

A supplementary vote of £1,000,000 for furthering the establishment of a great British dyeing industry was moved by the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons recently. The new industry, Sir A. Stanley explained, had been handicapped by the demands of the Ministry of Munitions for explosives. The idea underlying the proposal was that the country should be independent of any foreign supply. It was therefore proposed that for ten years after the war the importation of dyestuffs should be restricted except by licence.

Mr. Bonar Law insisted on the country getting a reasonable quid pro quo, to which Sir A. Stanley replied that adequate security would be demanded from any firm to whom a loan was made, and an undertaking would have to be given that while the loans were outstanding there must be a limitation of dividends. Surpluses would be used to repay the loans or for extensions of buildings. The firm would be required to provide a guarantee of dyestuffs, and the Board of Trade would have the right to interfere if unduly high prices were charged. In the subsequent debate the Government proposal was very strongly criticised.

Mr. Herbert Samuel feared private profit would seek to come in under the guise of national necessity, and there was a very great risk that a Government Department might make bargains with particular trades which would bind Parliament in respect of fiscal policy.

After further discussion the vote was agreed to.

Decoration for Gallipoli. The Imperial War Conference, Mr. Macpherson states, has considered whether a decoration should be used to officers and men who took part in the Gallipoli operations. Their decision will be announced shortly.

Swedish Minister Lost. Mr. Wallenberg, the Swedish Minister in Tokyo, who left Vladivostok in the middle of May to return to Sweden through Siberia, has not since been heard of. He was expected to reach Petrograd the beginning of June, but all the efforts of the Swedish Legation in Petrograd have so far failed to trace either the Minister or his suite.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.—Hongkong (Cinema)—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.—China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting—11.30 a.m.

Hongkong Jockey Club—Half-Yearly Meeting—12.30 p.m.

Saturday, October 5. Dairy Farm Race and Gold Storage Co., Ltd.—Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Tuesday, October 8. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary Meeting—noon.

Wednesday, October 9. Bank of China—Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Thursday, October 10. Bank of China—Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Friday, October 11. Bank of China—Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Saturday, October 12. Bank of China—Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Sunday, October 13. Bank of China—Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Hindenburg—The Colonel.

A telegram from Kovno says: "Von Hindenburg, has issued an order, dated June 17, regarding the land question in the regions of the Eastern Military Administration, which on broad lines paves the way for the colonisation (besiedlung) of Courland."

Sinn Fein Societies Proclaimed. A special proclamation under Section 6 of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, published in the Dublin Gazette recently, proclaims the following associations to be dangerous:—Sinn Fein organisations; Sinn Fein clubs; Irish Volunteers; O'Connell Clubs; and the Gaelic League.

German Air Mail to Russia. The German-Ukrainian air service was inaugurated on June 22, linking Brest-Litovsk with the principal Ukraine towns, Kiev, Odessa and Ekaterinav. The service is soon to be extended from Odessa to Nikolai and Kherson, and later to Bucharest, Sebastopol, Feodosia, Rostoff and Taganrog. The distance from Brest-Litovsk to Kiev (325 miles) is covered in four hours. The aeroplane takes three to four passengers and 300lb. weight of mail.

Zeppelin Works Destroyed. On the ocular testimony of a personal friend, an Austrian citizen just returned to Biele from a visit to Friedrichshafen, on whose word he feels he can place absolute reliance, the special correspondent of the Milan journal "La Sera" in the first named city is informed that as the result of recent heavy bombing by French aerial squadrons the famous Zeppelin factories and hangars on the shore of Lake Constance have been entirely destroyed and reduced to a heap of fantastic ruins.

I.L.P. Meeting Broken up. A late and meeting held at Woolwich, recently, under the auspices of the Independent Labour party, had a sudden and violent termination. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was addressing the gathering, when a crowd, which had been attending another meeting under other auspices, forced their way into the grounds after a contest with the I.L.P. stewards. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's address was suddenly terminated, the speaker himself disappearing, while the rival factions indulged in a free fight. The invading crowd contained a number of discharged soldiers, and after a struggle, in which table and chair legs and other improvised weapons were used, they stormed the platform, and some of their number addressed the gathering.

Famous Golfers as War Workers. James Braid, the celebrated golfer, who is professional to the Walton Heath Club, has been called up for service. He is nearing 50 years of age. The winner of the Open Championship five times, he is one of the world's greatest players. Braid is now being taught to make munitions, and has gone to a special place to undertake his new apprenticeship. As a youth he was a joiner, and his first appointment in London was as an expert golf club maker at the Army and Navy Stores. J. H. Taylor, the Mid-Surrey professional, is being trained as a supervisor under the Navy and Army Canteen Board, and Harry Vardon is spending most of his time in cultivating a large area adjoining his course at Totteridge.

First Mother's Pension. In advocating pensions for mothers at a recent conference at the Central Hall, Westminster, in connection with Baby Week, Dr. Harold Schiffeld, Medical Officer of Health for Sheffield, said, amid laughter, that the first pension was awarded when Moses was boarded out with his own mother. Then Pharaoh's daughter paid the pension. Dr. Schiffeld specially appealed for help for the illegitimate child. He recalled that Erasmus and Leonardo da Vinci—the latter perhaps the greatest genius in the world—were illegitimate children of the peasant and middle classes. Mr. Harold Schiffeld, the chairman, said the scheme for mothers' pensions came from America and in providing for widows, deserted wives and wives of men who had been killed in the war.

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GENERAL NEWS.

400 Bombardments.
Dunkirk holds the record among French towns for the number of bombardments it has suffered. Since the war began it has been bombed 400 times by land guns, naval batteries, and aircraft. Without any shells falling within the town 211 alarms were given; 159 alarms were followed by bombardments from aviators. On 25 occasions the enemy bombarded the place from selected points near the front, four times from the sea, and once from a colossal dirigible balloon.

Reported Polish Plot.
A Vienna telegram to the Daily Press says that the Vienna "Zeitungs" under reserve, that a conspiracy has been discovered at Warsaw which aimed at forcing the retirement of some members of the Regency Council, amongst others Archbishop Kakowski, who was threatened with death. In their place a Government hostile to the Central Powers was to be appointed. It is stated that the Polish party leaders Vladislav, Prince Draculubski, Prince Radziwill, and other well-known persons are implicated in the plot.

"Overrun by Placemen."
Lord Inchcape, presiding at a meeting of business men yesterday, said, "If we, as business people, tried to carry on our businesses with the army of officials that the Government employ, we should find our credit and good name gone. The fact is that Government departments cannot carry on the business of the country owing to their hide-bound routine. We object to the country being mastered by permanent officials; they should be our servants, not our masters. Unless we are careful we shall be overrun by 'placemen' after the war, and financial and commercial disaster will surely follow."

Peace Housing Problem.
By the Advisory Committee on the Housing question presided over by Lord Salisbury, whose report to the Minister of Reconstruction is now issued, it is estimated that the total need for new houses in England and Wales at the end of the war—if it ended this year—is 300,000, with the addition of 75,000 for each year for the war years. Mr. Leslie Scott K.C., M.P., one of the members, puts the figure higher. "Should the war last till 1919, the irreducible minimum for rural districts alone will be nearly 300,000." The cost of these houses is estimated at 30 per cent. above pre-war values, involving an expenditure of £100,000,000 and a grant from the State of £25,000,000, or even more. The Committee recommend that a high standard should be maintained as an example in all future building.

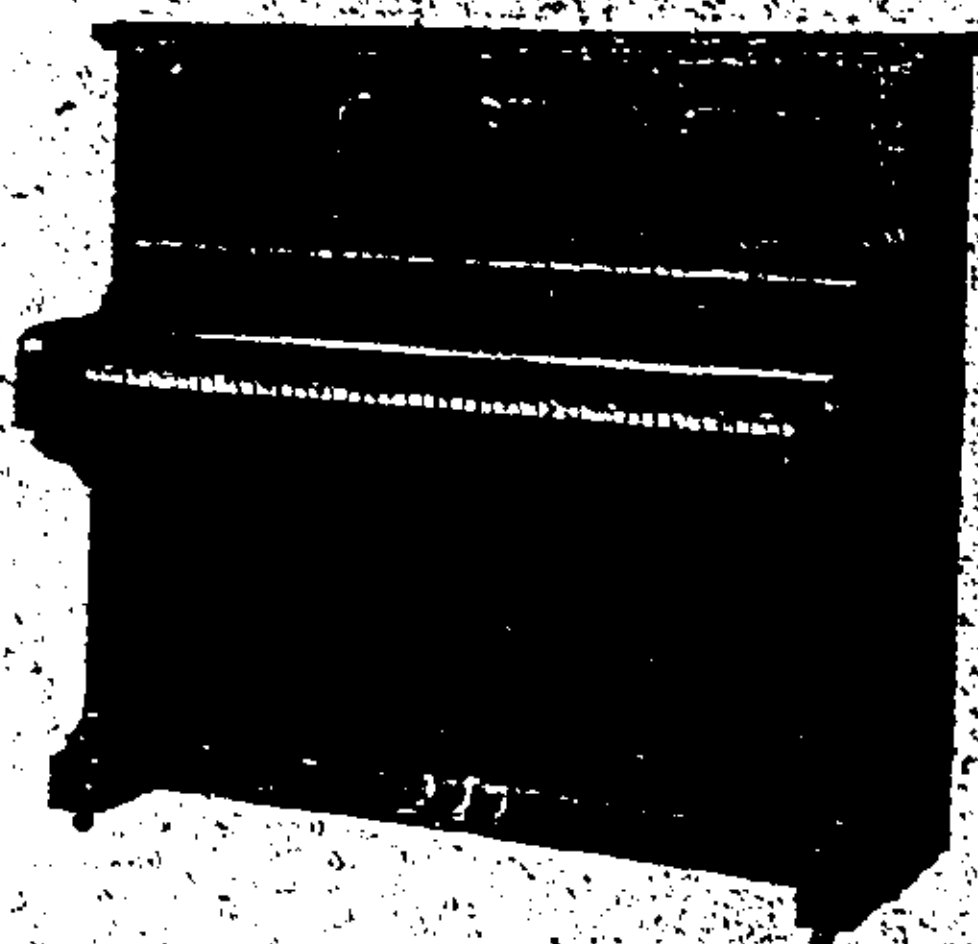
Empire's Raw Materials.
In a cable summary of the proceedings at the last three meetings of the Imperial War Conference sent to the Dominions it is announced that a resolution has been passed to the effect that in pursuance of the policy of freeing the Empire from dependence on German controlled organisations in respect of non-ferrous metals and ores the conference endorsed the principle of the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry Act of the United Kingdom and recommended the Governments of the Empire to adopt the necessary measures to carry it out. Another resolution relates to the measures necessary to secure for the British Empire and the Allies the command of certain essential raw materials to enable them to repair the effects of the war as soon as possible and to safeguard their industrial requirements. The conference expressed the opinion that the Government of the British Empire should make such arrangements as will carry out this purpose.

New Azerbaijan Republic.
According to a Constantinople telegram, Emin Bey, the President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Azerbaijan, recently stated in the course of an interview that the new Republic of Northern Azerbaijan, which proclaimed its independence on May 28, comprises the provinces of Baku, Elisabetsopol, and Askerajen, operations for part of the province of Tiflis, and

NOTICES.

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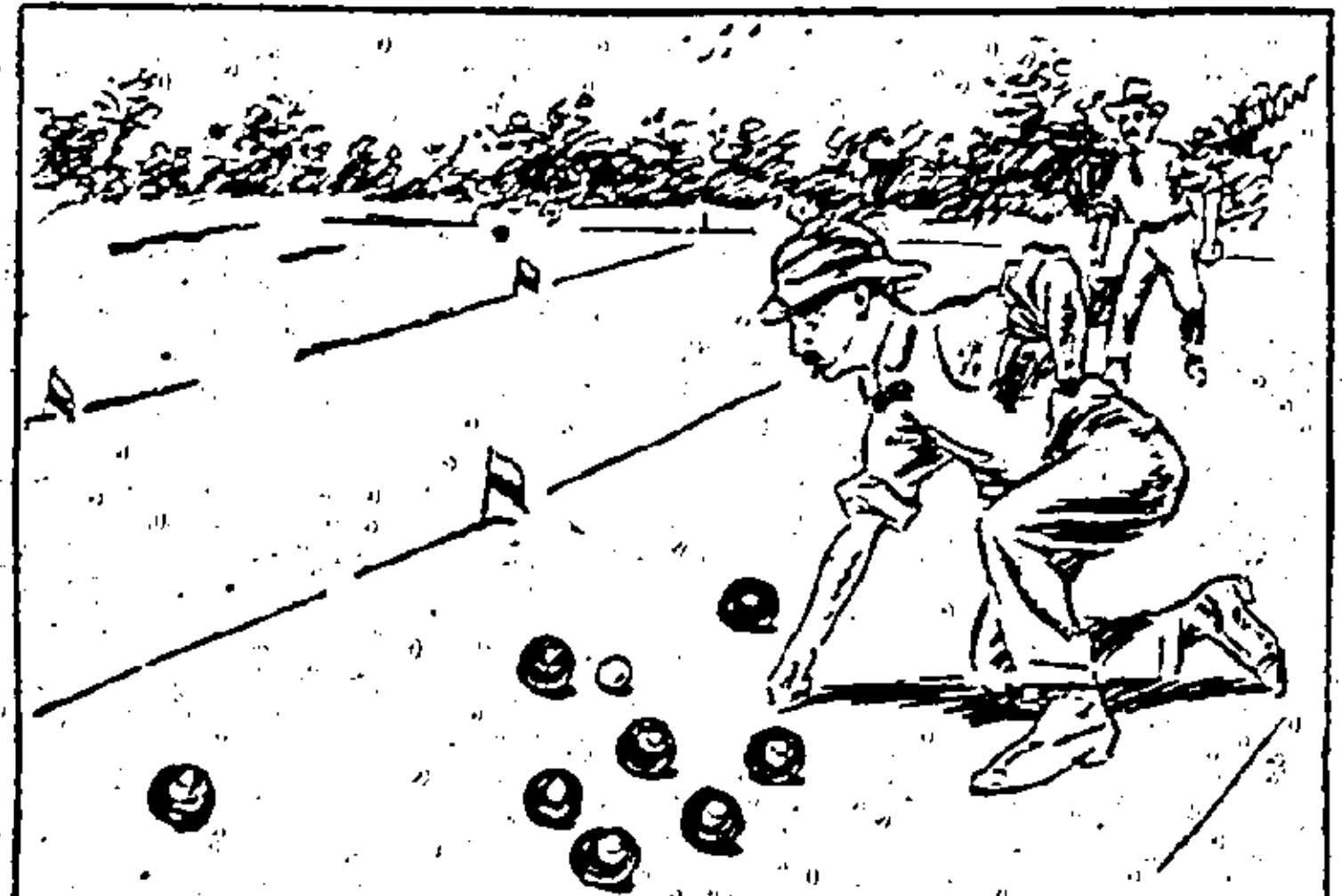
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THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, O.P.H., 28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

THE BOWLS MATCH.



GERRY.—Sheer robbery, that's what I call it. I was lyin' three afore that yin cam up.
RUSBY.—Aye, an' what's the matter, that makes 'twenty-wan and you pay for the War Bond Ticket?
GERRY.—Aweel; we'll just have a measure for't.
RUSBY.—But there's nae measure in't.
GERRY.—The measure I meant is we'll go halves on the ticket.
RUSBY.—An' half o' that gang's the sodgers at your expense, Gerry.
GERRY.—I wadna' care if it a' went to them for 'the pair lads deserve it.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

Notice.
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M. at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chester Road.
A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators stands for some of the Matched hitherto erected on part of the JOCKEY CLUB property at the adjoining Land.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1918.

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Prepaid Advertisements.
ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.
TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to: The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.
TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to: H.M.H. NEMAZEE.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON. KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.
TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamshien, CANTON. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
WANTED.
WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."
WANTED.—SHIPPING CLERK state, fully experienced, reference and salary wanted. Apply to Box 1434 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.
WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."
PROPAGANDA BY CINE-MATOGRAPH.—Wide-awake importers anxious to increase their trade with the interior are requested to communicate with Box 1431 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."
EXPERIENCED CHINESE SEERKS POSITION. adapted as Assistant, Correspondent, Insurance, Shipping, Imports and Exports. Smart rushing Salesman. Speaks English well. Reply: YUE CHEONG, 38, Shanghai Street, Kowloon.
WANTED.—SOMEWHERE TO LIVE by married Britisher, who, in common with many others, is forced to leave present residence owing to purchase by Japanese. He would like a FIVE or SIX ROOMED HOUSE, suitable for sharing, or a FLAT, convenient of access, rent to be moderate. Though realising the improbability of his wants being satisfied owing to the systematic manner in which Europeans are being "edged out" of respectable localities, he would appreciate any replies sent to Box 1431 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE
STANDS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD TO-DAY
ALL SIZES IN STOCK—PRICES ON APPLICATION
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186
AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

CAKES
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY IN ALL VARIETIES.
VICTORIA CAFE
(Next to F. & O. Office)
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AT THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD. AND ASK FOR "EL PALACIO" AND YOU will be convinced that Hongkong is now favoured with the best brand of
MANILA CIGARS.

NOTICES.

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THE MOST COMFORTABLE SLEEPING SUIT FOR THE COMING SEASON.
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"GOLD SEAL"
CONGOLEUM
FLOOR COVERING AND ART RUGS.
Waterproof. Sanitary. Durable.
Guaranteed to outwear print & linoleum under equal wearing conditions.
For prices & particulars apply to THE PACIFIC TRADING Co., 34, Queen's Road Central. Telephone 2518.
Sole agents for South China.

SPEY ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
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BRITISH MADE FILTERS AND HOT WATER BOTTLES.
FILTERS: GLASS. \$6.50 & \$7.50
EARTHENWARE \$10.00 \$3.50 & \$17.50
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\$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00
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NOTICES.
INSURE your MOTOR CAR or CYCLE against Accident under the COMPREHENSIVE POLICY of the MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
For Terms and particulars apply to the **UNION TRADING CO.,** Queen's Building, General Agents, Hongkong, September 2nd, 1918.
THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICE.
THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on TUESDAY the 8th day of October 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON at the offices of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited, No. 6 Pedder Street Hongkong for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918.
That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.
Dated the 28th day of September, 1918.
By order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.
General Managers.

THE GYMKHANA.

Excellent Sport at Happy Valley.

Though the weather was far from promising at five time on Saturday, and it was feared by many people that the Gymkhana Meeting would be postponed, the sun managed to peep through a watery sky and conditions so far altered as to warrant the holding of the races. Even in view of this fact, it was rather surprising that there should be such a large attendance. The crowd which gathered was quite a large one and the events were greatly appreciated. There were a good number of entries, but the fields were not over large, the largest field being in the novelty event, when seven competitors turned out. It might be mentioned that this race produced the most notable dividend of the day, \$35.00. Mr. Morton Smith, on a mount which seemed to have been built for the competition, was the winner, Mr. Soares being a close second. The ground was a little too heavy to be comfortable for racing, but this did not affect the betting, which was quite spirited. Mr. Drysdale's Jingle Jhonnie (Mr. Gregg up) won the Gymkhana Stakes, and the marks for the Cup are now as follows:—Saffron 6, Ca Ford 6, Siamese Cat 5, Jingle Jhonnie 4, Windcor Dshia 2, Brown Mouse 2, Black Cat 2 and Wild Gimble 1.

During the afternoon the Band of the 18th Infantry, under Bandmaster E. Vassallo, contributed the following pleasing programme: March, "The Long Trail" (Home); Overture, "Silvana" (Water); Valse, "Love Here in my Heart" (Sue); Selection, "Round the Map" (Finch); One-Step, "Bawling Butterflies" (Basket); Serenade, "Amnia" (Luck); Selection, "Carmenella" (Lazsilly and Finch); One step, "Hongkong" (Pascal).

The Officials were as follows:—Committee: The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex-officio). The Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. H. E. White, D. M. Ross, Dr. Forsyth, Major Cassel, Mr. J. Gibb and Mr. C. H. Blason: Judge, Mr. D. M. Ross; Handicapper, Mr. D. M. Ross; First Starter, Mr. H. J. Gedge; Second Starter, Mr. J. Gibb; Time-keeper, Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

The results follow:—Five Furlongs Race, Handicap. For all China Ponies in the Colony on 1st August, that have run in Hongkong and not won a race at official Meetings, or Gymkhana since January 1st, 1913. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40. Hon. Mr. David Landale's Doubtful 152 lbs. (Mr. Sutton)..... 1 Mr. G. and G.'s Second Violin 149 lbs. (Mr. Knoll)..... 2 Mr. Dowbiggin's Huntsman 152 lbs. (Mr. H. A. Seth)..... 3 Also ran: Mr. Lux's Anticipation, 159 lbs. (Mr. Kremer); Mr. G. and G.'s Brown Mouse 156 lbs. (Mr. Doyle); and Mr. Thomas' Glorious Pearl 149 lbs. (Mr. R. E. Sedzwick).

Time 1 min. 23 secs. Parimutuel: Winner, \$17.60. Places: First, \$9; Second, \$9.80; Third, \$15.70. Cash Sweep: No. 102 \$374.50; No. 78, \$107; No. 81, \$53.50.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$200. Distance—One Mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lb. Mr. Drysdale's Jingle Jhonnie, 155 lbs. (Mr. Gregg)..... 1 Hon. Mr. David Landale's Wild Gamble, 149 lbs. (Mr. Sutton)..... 2 Mr. Staves Catford (late Gentle Cat) 151 lbs. (Mr. Knoll)..... 3 Also ran: Dr. Forsyth's North Star, 151 lbs. (Mr. Doyle); Mr. Goahed's Souffbox, 149 lbs. (Mr. Sedzwick); Mr. Soares' Black Cat, 151 lbs. (Mr. H. A. Seth).

Time 2 mins. 13 3/5 secs. Parimutuel: Winner, \$22.10. Places: First, \$6.80; Second, \$6.10; Third, \$12.10. Cash Sweep: No. 159 \$562.10; No. 132, \$160.60; No. 188, \$80.30.

Class Handicap: A Class: Once Round.—For China Ponies. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40. Hon. Mr. D. Landale's Ringwood, 148 lbs. (Mr. Sutton)..... 1 Mr. Adams' Crest, 152 lbs. (Mr. Adams)..... 2 Mr. Soares' Victorious Crown, 130 lbs. (Mr. Soares)..... 3 The only other starter was Mr. Horsford's Malcolm, 159 lbs. (Mr. Morrison).

Time 2 mins. 5 1/5 secs. Parimutuel: Winner, \$12.70. Places: First, \$9.40; Second, \$17.50. Cash Sweep: No. 184 \$332.50; No. 289, \$235; No. 140, \$127.50.

TRUCK ACCIDENT.

Coolies Charged with Manslaughter.

On Sunday afternoon, at 2 15 p.m., a Chinese girl, aged eight years, was knocked down and run over by a truck managed by two coolies at 173, Des Voeux Road West. The girl was removed to the hospital suffering from a severe fracture of the skull and expired at 4 p.m. on the same day. It is stated that the girl was hurrying across the street dodging a tramcar and collided with the truck.

The two coolies were charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe this morning with manslaughter and were represented by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton.

Defendants maintained that the truck, in avoiding a tramcar, came into contact with deceased. Inspector Macdonald applied for a short remand and stated that the case was an accident. He had no objection to bail. He suggested \$50. Mr. Shenton stated that it was absurd to have such heavy bail imposed in the case of an unavoidable accident. It would be an easy matter for his client to find surety for \$500 or by giving cheques.

His Worship stated that he would not allow cheques in the case and reduced bail to \$250 each, to which Inspector Macdonald agreed.

Mr. Wolfe informed Mr. Shenton that he would grant a formal remand and if his clients were unable to find bail he could renew his application for reduction when the case came up for hearing.

Inspector Macdonald's understanding defendant's master is prepared to pay the bail. The case was adjourned for a week.

Cash Sweep: No. 125, \$646.20; No. 49, \$185.20; No. 105, \$92.60.

Ladies' Nomination.—Bending Race in Heats. Prizes for successful Competitors and Souvenir for Ladies nominating them presented by the Gymkhana Club. 1st Prize: value \$20. 2nd Prize: value \$15. 3rd Prize: value \$10.

Mr. G. Morton Smith, nominated by Mrs. Henkey..... 1 Mr. D. M. Ross, nominated by Miss L. Glitters..... 2 Mr. F. Sutton, nominated by Miss B. C. Sutton..... 3 Parimutuel: Winner, \$45.60. Places: First, \$12.30; Second, \$9.80; Third, \$9.50. Cash Sweep: No. 37, \$686.70; No. 211, \$196.20; No. 74, \$93.10.

Class Handicap: B Class: Once Round.—For China Ponies. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Mr. T. F. Hough's Haggis 156 lbs. (Mr. Gregg)..... 1 Mr. Leitch's Highway 150 lbs. (Mr. Doyle)..... 2 Mr. Lux's Marine 153 lbs. (Mr. Kremer)..... 3 Mr. G. and G.'s Second Violin 145 lbs. (Mr. Knoll) was the only other starter.

Time 2 mins. 3 4/5 secs. Parimutuel: Winner, \$12.80. Places: First, \$9.20; Second, \$21.80. Cash Sweep: No. 256, \$669.20; No. 182, \$191.20; No. 64, \$95.60.

Distance Handicap: about Half a Mile.—For China Ponies. Winners at the meeting barred. Catch weights 155 lbs. Handicap in yards.

Mr. G. and G.'s Nevand, 65 yards, (Mr. Knoll)..... 1 Mr. H.B.L. Dowbiggin's Huntsman, 30 yards, (Mr. Kremer)..... 2 Mr. Thomas' Glorious Pearl, 20 yards (Mr. Doyle)..... 3 The others were: Mr. Cottager's Ploughed Field, 40 yards, (Mr. Soares) and Mr. Jay-Fee's Aidlog (late Herod) 70 yards, (Mr. Mody).

Parimutuel: Winner \$8.10. Places: First, \$6.30; Second, \$9.70. Cash Sweeps: No. 157, \$702.10; No. 171, \$200.60; No. 225, \$100.30.

One and a Quarter Mile Handicap.—For China Ponies. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40. Mr. Staves Catford (late Gentle Cat), 160 lbs. (Mr. Knoll)..... 1 Mr. Lux's Anticipation, 151 lbs. (Mr. Seth)..... 2 Dr. Forsyth's North Star 160 lbs. (Mr. Doyle)..... 3 The others were: Mr. Soares' Victorious Crown, 150 lbs. (Mr. Soares) and Mr. Lux's Mayne 142 lbs. (Mr. Kremer).

Time 2 mins. 54 secs. Parimutuel: Winner, \$8.70. Places: First, \$7.10; Second, \$7.60. Cash Sweep: No. 184, \$332.50; No. 289, \$235; No. 140, \$127.50.

THE LATE MRS. BAKER.

Funeral at Happy Valley.

The funeral of Mrs. George Baker took place at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. A. D. Stewart of St. Paul's College and the Rev. Li Kiu Yan officiating at the grave.

The relatives and intimate friends had previously assembled at Mr. Baker's residence, where the Rev. M. Stewart conducted a private service. Besides the family connections a number of friends crossed from Kowloon to Stone Pier where the cortege was met by many others, and again at the Monument the numbers were increased till at the grave-side a large concourse of people testified to the esteem in which Mr. Baker and his late wife were held. Numerous floral tributes were sent, amongst which were many from prominent business houses and among those who followed to pay the last tribute of respect we noticed some of the leading residents of the Colony.

Deep sympathy was evidenced towards Mr. Baker in his bereavement and we have been desired to express the grateful appreciation of Mr. Baker and the family for the many expressions and tokens of kind feeling.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. F.A. Biden.

Many residents were pained to hear this morning of the death of Mr. Frederick Alan Biden, who was found shot at his residence in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, last evening. The deceased, who was 41 years of age, was extremely well-known in the Colony and was greatly liked by all who knew him. He was a widower, his wife having died at sea while on a return trip from Australia just after their marriage some two years ago. Mr. Biden himself had been in a very low state of health for some time past.

The late Mr. Biden was formerly in the Government service in Trinidad as an Assistant Engineer. He came to Hongkong in 1904 as Assistant Engineer in the Water Works Department, and in 1913 was appointed Acting Executive Engineer. In the following year he was made Second Grade Executive Engineer, a position which he has since held. He was a very keen sportsman, taking an active interest in rowing, tennis, cricket and football, and was also an enthusiastic Volunteer, holding the rank of Sergeant Major. He also took a lively interest in amateur theatricals and will be remembered by many for his breezy acting in performances staged by the Hongkong A.D.C.

The funeral takes place this evening at Happy Valley, passing the Monument at 5.45 p.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

First Aid Examination.

At an examination in First Aid held by Deputy Surgeon General Dreaper, B.N., at the Naval Hospital on Friday last, candidates qualified as below:—

"Bar" to Medallion. (5-h Examination).—Mrs. Mansfield and Mrs. R. D. Alpha.

Medallion (3rd Examination).—Mrs. Bowley, Miss Denison, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Keigwin and Mrs. Leash.

Certificate (1st Examination).—Mrs. Milner Jones. Mrs. McGregor, M. B. B. Oh, acted as Hon. Lecturer.

Capture of a Thief. In connection with the theft of the tweed at Meera Whitesway and Laidlaw, we are informed that the thief was caught by Mr. A. L. W. van Dobben, who chased and captured him near the Exile Garage.

No Chair Licences. Several coolies were charged at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, with carrying chairs without having licences. His Worship imposed a fine of \$3, or seven days' hard labour, in each case.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

"ARROW" SHIRTS & COLLARS.

THE BEST AMERICAN MAKE

Are Stocked by All Up-to-date Outfitters.

NERVOUS PEOPLE ARE INEFFICIENT.

How to Combat Neurasthenia.

The present high tension of life is productive of a form of nervous debility called neurasthenia, which is characterised by worry, irritability, oversensitiveness, and headache. This neurasthenia means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy; the condition will grow worse if not corrected.

The proper treatment is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a true tonic, not a stimulant. As the nerves rely for nourishment upon the blood, any treatment must be directed towards building up the blood. And because Dr. Williams' pink pills act directly on the blood they have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia and nervous disorders.

While promptly effective, Dr. Williams' pink pills contain no harmful stimulants, are perfectly safe, and create no drug habit. Begin them, now, by getting a supply from any chemist, or direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seachuen Road, Shanghai. The price, \$1.50 per bottle, (\$3.00 for 6) includes postage.

Free. Useful information is contained in the free book, "The Nerve and their Needs"; Send a postcard for a copy to the above address.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—7 p.m. Sept. 29: Cyclone or typhoon E. of Northern Visayas or South-eastern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.—1 p.m. Sept. 29: Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Luzon, moving W.N.W. 11.45 a.m. Sept. 30: Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, inclining northward.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

LOST.

LOST.—Black and White FOX TERRIER, large head, no tail. Answer to name of "Tinker." Reward if brought to Canton Villas, Kowloon.

BELTS

WHITE CANVAS WASHING BELTS

comfortable and durable

\$1.00 Each.

COLOURED LEATHER BELTS

Black, Tan and Grey.

\$2.50 Each.

ALL LENGTHS IN STOCK, 30 TO 46 INCHES.

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16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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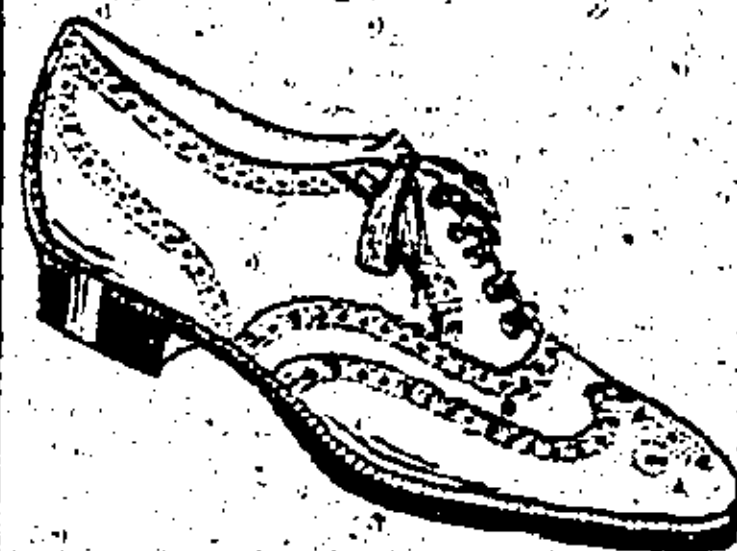
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FOR MEN



THE SECRET OF KELTIC SUCCESS.—"KELTIC'S" are made in Britain to fit the British foot to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1913,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duane Street,

A Quantity of Assorted Perfumes and Hair Lotion. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

MOTOR LAUNCH "EDDA" FOR SALE.

LENGTH 30 ft., beam 7 ft., depth 3 ft., 2 cylinder 12 B.H.P. Drott. Crude oil engine, cheap to run, just thoroughly overhauled; can be seen at A. KING'S Slipway, Wanchai. Offers wanted Apply

LOWE BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators, Blackhead & Co., 3, Queen's Road, Central.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL Aquatic Sports will be held on THURSDAY, 3rd FRIDAY, 4th SATURDAY, 5th Oct. ber.

Commence on THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 4.30 P.M. and on SATURDAY, at 3.30 P.M.

Admission: Members 50 Cents each day or \$1.00 for 3 Days. Non-members \$1.00 each day or \$2.00 for 3 days.

Ladies 50 Cents each day or \$1.00 for 3 days. Sailors, Soldiers, and Children 25 Cents each day.

Hand in Attendance on SATURDAY.

N.B.—Sailors, Soldiers, and Boys' Handicap events will be postponed.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1913.

COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE

A perfect and complete instrument of Music at an exceptionally MODERATE PRICE



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD TEL. 1322

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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Monteagle	8th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	Feb.
Monteagle	11th Dec.	Empress of Japan	
Key West	15th Dec.	Key West	

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Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alterations.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Shidzuka Maru" T. 12,382	WED. 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.
	"Kaga Maru" T. 12,300	WED. 30th Oct. at 11 a.m.
	"Aki Maru" T. 12,300	SATUR. 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Tango Maru" T. 12,760	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Shwah-wu" T. 8,500	MONDAY, 30th Sept.

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Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Katori Maru SUN. 20th Oct. at 11 a.m.
* Suwa Maru THURS. 14th Nov. at 11 a.m.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

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SHIRATO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.
TERO MARU	22,000	25th Nov.

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THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,000	9th January.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
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The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Ports in the United States of America and Canada.

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(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
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TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
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or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sunping	3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
NEWCHOWANG	Wenchow	4th Oct. at daylight
TIENSIN	Huichow	7th Oct. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation—Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Sept. 27, 1918.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tihsing	Kobe & Moji	28th Sept.	30th Sept.	Macassar
Tikini	Amoy	30th Sept.	4th Oct.	Java ports
Tijmanock	Chinwantao	29th Sept.	1st Oct.	Java ports
Tijlatjap	Macassar	3rd Oct.	5th Oct.	Yokohama

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Telephone No. 1574.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light, and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving at.

Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI.	4th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUE.	8th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Lotsang	Tues. 1st Oct. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues. 1st Oct. at daylight
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues. 1st Oct. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 4th Oct. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Sun. 6th Oct. at daylight
MANILA	Tuensang	Fri. 11th Oct. at 3 p.m.

SINGAPORE LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war but at present a monthly service is maintained by the "S. S. ALBATROSS" and "S. S. ALBATROSS" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation and is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

SORONG LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having good accommodation for passengers.

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TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wai-wai and Coochow.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Well Known Captain Dead.

We regret to report the death, at the General Hospital, on September 17, of Captain G. B. Rea of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association, who had been in failing health for some weeks since his return from Weihaiwei where he had been to visit his two motherless children. Captain Rea who was a native of Scotland, came out to Shanghai in 1888 and joined the China Merchants S. N. Co. and was afterwards in the Mc Bain s.s. W. C. res de Vries. On leaving her he became a Lower Yangtze pilot and fourteen years ago joined the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association.

German Decora ion Returned.

A Norwegian pilot, who has piloted the Kaiser on 25 cruises, has returned his German decorations to the German Legation at Christiania with the following letter:—"When these decorations were bestowed on me for good pilotage along the coast of Norway it was a pleasure to me to receive them, but now these decorations are only distasteful to myself and my family owing to the havoc among our gallant seamen, who have had to lose their lives in an abominable way, among them many of my comrades, and also owing to the murder of our seamen in the Arctic. Therefore I hereby return the decorations, which I no longer appreciate."

Japanese Steamer Missing.

The salvage s. Oura Maru, 600 tons, of the Nippon Salvage Company, which left Moji on August 23 to trace the s. Koyei Maru, reported to be drifting south of Quelpart Island, has been unable to find her and has returned to Moji. On August 31 a police patrol-boat reported the steamer adrift twelve miles west of Quelpart. The owners sent the s. Kaiser Maru II, manned by the original crew of the Koyei Maru from Moji on September 2 to search for the Koyei Maru, but without success. The master of the N.Y.K. s. Tango Maru, which arrived at Moji on September 11, reported having sighted a sunken steamer in Lat. 34 degrees 2 feet 13 inches N. and Long. 135 degrees 23 feet 40 inches E, her masts projecting above water for about 20 feet.

U. S. Shipping Programme.

Diplomats representing South American countries were guests at Hog Island new shipyard centre, near Philadelphia, recently, and saw immense potentialities of works constructed on hundreds of acres of swamp land. The visitors were taken for a short cruise on the Delaware River, and saw at close range the fifty ships on the fifty ways. These ways will soon be turning out three vessels a week. Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil made an enthusiastic little speech. Even more significant was the speech of Ambassador Naoon of Argentina, because his country is not at war with Germany. He made no bones about his sympathy with the Allies. "No matter how much of a diplomat I may be, I wish to say that I express these sentiments because I consider that your success is our success, and your welfare is our welfare, and your glory is also our glory." Mr. Hurley, the Shipping Controller, disclaimed selfish motives in building a great fleet for the United States. There was reason to believe that this country would be prepared to sell some tonnage later to Latin-American countries if they desired them. I hear from well informed quarters in Washington that America's shipbuilding programme next year probably will be somewhere between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 tons. The Shipping Board is now sure that the former estimate of 7,000,000 will be exceeded. Even 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 tons could be surpassed if a scheme of constructing freighters solely was adhered to. With the completion of Hog Island and other huge yards, 13,500,000 tons of cargo bottoms could be turned out. But the Shipping Board contemplates building many great army transports, which after the war will be converted into combination passenger and cargo boats and will be used in South American passenger service and other trade channels, where Germany has theretofore shown such commercial strength. The building of these will occupy at least nine months. On account of their character they cannot be built at the rate of 600 per month.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

BULGARIA'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

Unacceptable in its Present Form.

SOME OF THE ALLIED REQUIREMENTS.

London, September 27.
A message dealing with the effect of a Bulgarian peace on the Mesopotamian and Palestine campaign and the world's food situation, says:—These results are only obtainable by a complete rupture of the political and military relations between Bulgaria and the Central Powers and the Allied occupation of communications between Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary. Presumably this would be one of the essentials upon which an armistice would be granted.
King Ferdinand's Approval.

London, September 27.
A high Bulgarian officer brought a letter to the British Commander-in-Chief from the Bulgarian Generalissimo asking for a forty-eight hours' suspension of hostilities, mentioning that Bulgaria proposes to send the Minister of Finance and the Commander of the Second Army on behalf of the Bulgarian Government, with King Ferdinand's approval, to discuss the terms of an armistice.
Anti-German Demonstrations in Sofia.

Paris, September 28.
A message from Zurich says the anti-German demonstrations in Sofia, which have prevailed since Sunday last, have assumed an alarming character.

A Trick?

Paris, September 28.
The Serbian Premier, M. Pashitch, interviewed, believed that the Bulgarian armistice request was a clumsy ruse to gain time and reinforcements.

The British Reply.

London, September 28.
Reuter is informed that the British Reply to the Bulgarian request for an armistice confirms General Desper's refusal to suspend operations and makes it quite clear to the Sofia Government that peace will necessarily involve a complete rupture by the Bulgarian Government with Turkey, Germany and Austria-Hungary. Other necessary conditions will be guarantees for the prevention of the despatch of German troops to Bulgaria, the demobilisation of the Bulgarian Army or its employment against the Central Powers, and the evacuation of non-Bulgarian territory. It is pointed out that Serbia and Greece must be fully consulted regarding all territorial questions involved.

What the Newspapers Think.

London, September 28.
The newspapers commenting on the Bulgarian proposal, while considering that an armistice is not a necessary preliminary to discussion, recognise the advantage of a separate peace but insist on the full carrying out of Allied policy in the Balkans and the safeguarding of the interests of Serbia, Rumania and Greece.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—If Bulgaria wishes to negotiate, we are willing, but it is unlikely that an armistice will be granted.
The *Daily Telegraph* says:—The Allies will not be tricked, but the fewer enemies the better.

The *Daily Mail* says:—The only possible guarantees are the surrender of the Bulgarian Armies and the submission of the Bulgarian people.

The *Daily News* says:—The proposal deserves most earnest consideration.

The *Daily Express* says:—The Allies will not pay too big a price for the distinct advantage of a separate peace. They will not forget Serbia or Greece.

The *Times* says:—It is for the commanders on the field to deal with the proposal. If the Bulgarians will desert their Allies and leave us free to carry out our Balkan policy, they will be well advised to say so.

Official Serbian circles in London are strongly opposed to an armistice.

THE BALKAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

Cutting off the Bulgarian Retreat.

"THE SITUATION LOOKS MOST PROMISING."

London, September 28.
A British official message from Salonica says:—The advance continues. The Greeks are pushing eastwards along the Balcian range while the Anglo-Greeks are moving on Petric, along the Strumitsa Valley. Several guns have been captured.

London, September 27.
Reuter learns that Serbian cavalry is pushing on to Jambasbala with a view to cutting the Sofia-Drama Railway. If successful, the whole of the Bulgarians east of Strumitsa will be cut off from Sofia and the main line of communication. The prisoners continue to increase.

This new advance definitely believes the line up the Vardar from enemy fire. The situation looks most promising.

Very heavy fighting is proceeding outside Vele. The Bulgarians are doing their utmost to save Ustuh, of which the Serbian cavalry are within ten miles.

Value of Greek Progress.

London, September 28.
The Greek occupation of Mount Bales permits the Greeks to descend into the Valley of Strumitsa and thereby cut the Bulgarian retreat by this route.

Greek-British forces are approaching Rapel Pass, the occupation of which would also cut the Bulgarian retreat on the Strumitsa front by the main road over the Kresna Pass. This is a repetition of the operations carried out in 1913 by the Greco-Serbs against the Bulgarians.

Allies Progressing on Whole Front.

London, September 29.
A French Eastern communique states:—There was general progress on the whole front on the 27th inst. with important captures of prisoners and material.

The Allies' left wing is breaking down the resistance of the enemy still holding out between Lake Presba and Ochrida and north-west of Monastir. They have passed Krashevo on a wide front and are advancing on Kicevo.

On the centre, the Serbians, who entered Vele at noon have advanced on the front from Karabunista and Nadaid to twenty-three miles from Ustuh and have also reached the region of Kiochans and Radovista. They have pushed the cavalry in the Lohovo region to six miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

The Allies' right wing has occupied the Strumitsa region and is ascending the Strumitsa Valley eastwards.

Over 500 guns have been captured since the beginning of the offensive.

According to Plan.

London, September 28.
A Bulgarian communique dated the 28th inst. states:—Bulgarian units westward of the Vardar continue their movement according to plan.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

The Greek Advance.

London, September 28.
A Greek communique states:—The Greeks have reached Bales Ridge and occupied the road debouching therefrom to northward of Lake Doiran.

The Serbian Drive.

London, September 29.
A Serbian communique says:—We have taken Mount Plachkavicha and are approaching Caravofelo and St. Nicholas. We are now northward of Vele.

There are big fires round Ustuh.

The Serbians alone have so far captured 160 guns.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Dangers of Submarine Bases.

London, September 27.
The message dealing with the future of the German Colonies (contained in the earlier telegrams) concludes:—Two years ago Germany miscalculated what she could do with her submarines; but she is unlikely to similarly miscalculate a second time if she is left free to use her Colonies as submarine bases all over the world. To counter a charge of Imperialism which might be levied against England it is necessary to make it clear that we have no desire for colonial expansion. We already have vast self-governing colonies and only seek security. To cope with the German submarines based in Heligoland Bight we now require ten thousand vessels. If Germany had submarine bases overseas, we should be compelled to maintain an organisation several times as great.

THE CLYDE STRIKE BALLOT.

Resumption of Work Ordered.

London, September 28.
The Clyde shipwrights' ballot resulted as follows:—For the resumption of work, 1,014; against, 1,025. Despite the narrow majority in favour of continuing the strike, the men's Executive ordered an immediate resumption.

HOME RULE ALL ROUND.

Mr. Lloyd George a Strong Federalist.

An official report has now been issued of the joint deputation from the Houses of Parliament to the Prime Minister on Federal Devolution. Among those who put forward the case were representatives from all parties, Liberal, Unionist, and Labour, for England, Scotland, and Wales. They urged upon the Government the necessity of a general measure of federal devolution, and declared that there was a large body of opinion, not only in Parliament but throughout the country, in its favour. The deputation included no Irish representatives, as there was no intention to make any suggestions as to the policy which the Government should pursue towards Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply, said that he had always been a strong federalist. Before the war he had taken the trouble to examine the character of the work done by the Imperial Parliament during the last 30 years, and he was very much struck with the fact that looking at the index to Hansard you found that about three-quarters of the attention of Parliament was occupied with matters that affected only one part of the United Kingdom. So daring that period the members of the other parts of the United Kingdom had only an indirect interest in the problems that were under discussion.

Lord Selborne had pointed out how casually very often Parliament took its discussion on foreign affairs. It was very often regarded as a kind of off-day in the life of Parliament. Ah, well, "What is coming on Thursday? Ah, well, foreign affairs." Then you made other arrangements as a rule. That was really the fact, and we know now that the very life of this country, the very life of civilisation was dependent upon topics which were being discussed in that casual, off-hand, indifferent, apathetic manner.

What happened when there was a Scottish debate? Almost by a sort of common consent it was left to the Scottish members, and rightly so, and anybody who was daring enough to intrude, well, he was soon put in his proper place by Scottish members of both parties. He recollected in the old days, when some of them were rather interested that Parliamentary business should not progress too rapidly, when there was a Scottish Bill before the House some of them were daring enough to express their views, not because they had any particular interest in Scottish business, but because they did not want the business of Parliament to get on too rapidly. Men of all

parties from Scotland turned round and said, "Who are these intruders to interfere with Scottish business?" And yet, when the division was on, they were all expected to take part in it without the slightest knowledge of the topic, without the slightest knowledge of even the elements of the fundamentals of the topic, and it was not regarded as even intrusion.

New Machine Wanted.

He sympathised thoroughly with what had been said by all the speakers about what would happen if that was the kind of machine which had to deal with the problems of reconstruction. They would be called upon to deal in the course of a session or two with scores of questions which were of the most overwhelming agency, and which would require very careful examination in detail, because they affected life, industry, commerce, and trade of the people at every turn. They could not carry anything through during the day without something like general assent. They ought to feel it was a sort of two or three to one in the House of Commons in favour of affecting a change of this kind. He had no doubt about the state of opinion in Scotland; in Wales there was a fairly unanimous opinion; but he was not so clear about the state of opinion in England. That was what they had to address themselves to.

It was not clear to his mind what the view of the deputation was as to what part of the work was to be done by the Government at the present moment. At the present moment Unionists and Home Rulers had an uneasy feeling that the best was not being done for the country; and the moment they proposed a sensible, fair and just solution of this kind—which gave equal treatment to Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales—they could say on the federal basis: "Well, we are giving you exactly what we are taking ourselves, and what is good enough for us ought to be good enough for you." You would then satisfy the Dominions and the United States, who for the moment are not convinced that the old country has treated Ireland quite fairly.

Fewer Potatoes for Berlin.

It is officially announced in Berlin that the potato ration is to be reduced from 7 lb. to 5 lb. weekly, and that 400 grammes of oatmeal or other cereal food will be distributed instead. The potato ration in Potsdam is to be reduced to 2 lb., with half a pound of greens.

Civilian Filers Carry Mail.

The Postal authorities recently inaugurated the system of using carriers of serial mail between Hong Kong and Shanghai, and Washington, which has been completed for some time. Robert Shank of Texas, under the first flight under the new system, left for the States last night.

Portuguese Soiree.

To celebrate the 8th anniversary of the establishment of the Portuguese Republic, a soiree was held at the Club de Recreio on October 5, commencing at 9 p.m.

DEATH ENQUIRY.

Labourer who was Electrocuted.

At the Police Court this afternoon, Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, sitting as Coroner, enquired into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese who was killed at Hingham.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. G. E. d'Aguino (foreman), J. Ferguson and J. M. G. Pereira.

The Hon. Mr. C. M. I. Messer, O.S.P., appeared for the Police and Mr. R. F. Mattingley appeared for the China Light and Power Co., Ltd.

His Worship said that the purpose of the enquiry was to consider the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese labourer. The facts were that on the 24th August some men were engaged to put up some scaffolding in a house at Hingham, and whilst doing this one of the men came in contact with an electric wire with a very high voltage. This man was killed and one of the other workmen who went to his assistance was also injured. He wished the jury to say whether there was any criminal negligence on the part of any person. That was the primary object of the enquiry. He would also be glad if the jury could suggest some steps which should be taken in future to prevent such accidents.

Wong Sai-kam, a Sergeant-Interpreter at the Hingham Police Station, said that he was on duty at the Police Station at Hingham at about 8 a.m. on August 24. He was informed of the occurrence and he asked the China Light and Power Co., to switch off the current. He also sent men to the scene. The deceased was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital, as also was the other man who was injured. Inspector Brazil who was in charge of the Police Station, was out at the time but when he came back witness told him all about the accident.

His Worship commended the witness for his prompt action in the matter.

In reply to a question put by the foreman of the jury, His Worship said that witness commended with the China Light and Power Co. by telephone.

Further evidence was called, and the enquiry is proceeding.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Requested Not to Resign.

All the commanders under Li Jui-han have jointly and earnestly requested him not to resign the post of Civil Governor.

Commonsense Needed.

In reply to the Taichun's note giving an explanation of the change of Civil Governor by the resolution of the Military Government, the *Mei Pa* has again written that a law-protecting Government should observe the law, and the interpretation of the words contained in the Articles must be according to common sense.

The Civil Governor.

It is reported that the Li Jui-han left Suia Hing for Hongkong on the 27th inst.

Sale of Gunboat.

The Taichun has sanctioned the sale of the gunboat Kwong Hoi to a French merchant at \$1,150,000 (Hongkong currency) which is equal to \$1,210,000 in Canton subsidiary coins.

Little Tax Proposal.

Owing to the high taxes on goods imported by the Canton Kowloon Railway being heavier than those by river boats, some officials have proposed to request the Civil Governor and the Financial Department to reduce the tax on goods imported by the river boats.

Portuguese Soiree.

To celebrate the 8th anniversary of the establishment of the Portuguese Republic, a soiree was held at the Club de Recreio on October 5, commencing at 9 p.m.

THE SOMME BATTLE.

Sir A. Conan Doyle's Story of It.

In the second of his three volumes on the British campaign in France and Flanders Sir Arthur Conan Doyle remarked that the three years of war might be roughly divided into the year of defence, the year of equilibrium, and the year of attack. Probably when he planned his volumes he thought the trilogy would complete the round. But, alas! most of us have had to revise our estimate of the war's duration, and Sir Arthur's volume on "the year of attack" will run into another for 1917, while a fifth for 1918 may have to be called a second "year of defence," with a third "year of attack" in 1919, and possibly a fourth in 1920. Sir Arthur was clearly as little prepared as the Government itself for the German success at St. Quentin, and it is sad to read to-day of Delville Wood being in 1918 "in British hands, from which it never again reverted," and of the Pivier Ridge having passed from the enemy "for ever" (pp. 183, 194); while the description of the General in command of the Fifth Army as "one of the most rising commanders in the Service" (p. 106) is, despite Sir Arthur's championship, unfortunately out of date. However, as Sir Arthur himself remarks, "time is a great tamer down of superlatives," and we cannot expect from a contemporary chronicle the true perspective of history.

A Summer Campaign.

In some ways Sir Arthur's third volume has the advantage over its predecessor. He has not to write the history of a line of trenches but of a battle, for the history of our expeditionary force in France and Flanders for 1918 is summed up in the battle of the Somme, with that of the Arras as a useful appendix. The doings of the Army from January to the end of June are rightly packed into a single chapter, and the rest of the volume deals with the battle from July 1 until November 14. There is thus a unity about the narrative which could not attach to the more sporadic fighting of the preceding year; and Sir Arthur's description of the clearance of Delville Wood and of the breaking of the third German line on September 15 equal, if they do not excel, his accounts of the retreat from Mons and the first battle of Ypres. Nevertheless, unity is difficult to achieve in military history, especially on the distracting lines upon which Sir Arthur has chosen to work. He is concerned almost exclusively with details and their accuracy; it is against his comeliness to write of an Army except as a number of units each with a history and an individuality of its own; and his book continues to be, so to speak, a collection of regimental or rather divisional records, broken up and re-arranged according to each unit's place in the fighting line.

It is impossible to write military history in any other way without sacrificing detail. But detail has to be sacrificed if the whole is to be made intelligible to anyone but the specialist student of military history. The general public cannot grasp or keep in mind the individual achievements of fifty or even fewer divisions; and the only method by which the battle of the Somme can be made intelligible to most readers is by a summary presentation of the general progress achieved during the principal stages of the battle, for Sir Arthur cannot, however, bring himself to sacrifice the records he possesses of individual and regimental valour, and clearness of the detail. His method of arrangement is partly chronological and partly tactical, with a strong bias towards mechanical uniformity. He takes a phase in the campaign and then works through the details from left to right of the front engaged. But sometimes he will carry on the history of some unit far beyond the point reached by the general advance.

We need, in fact, a good deal of extraneous assistance to give coherence to the details in this book. One desideratum is a good chronological table, another is a little decent cartography. Sir Arthur's maps are quite unworthy of the theme, and better ones were

ROBBING RUMANIA.

Mr. Take Jonescu Tells What German Peace Means.

Mr. Take Jonescu, the fervent Rumanian patriot and statesman, gives a graphic sketch of the present woes of his down-trodden country in an interview granted to the *Secolo* representative at Lucerne, where he has just arrived with a party of 200 English, American, French, and Rumanian notabilities, with their families, expelled by the Germans.

Mr. Take Jonescu says the Rumanian peoples should clearly understand that no such thing as a Rumanian Government exists. Marghiloma is simply a tool of the German dictatorship. Ninety-nine per cent of the Rumanian people are living in their misery, a life of faith in the final triumph of the Allies.

"Having concluded an un-blessing farce of peace without indemnity, without annexation," Mr. Jonescu declares, "Germany is despoiling us of everything, our grain, petroleum, wool, timber, and horses being ruthlessly carried off to the Central Empires. According to the treaty the Germans should pay us for grain, whereas, as a matter of fact, we have to turn it over to them at the price of \$79 the truckload, which is four times less than cost price, while their Ukrainian grain costs them \$358."

"The German Government knows that in these conditions the farmers will have no labourers available for agriculture, and so have re-introduced slavery, obliging the Marghiloma Cabinet to pass a law forcing work upon all up to 60 years of age."

"The German General Bank of Bucharest is issuing paper money to the value of milliards, and will continue to do so till the conclusion of European peace. Meantime the treaty constrains us to pass these enormous quantities of notes. Our liabilities in compensation for damages to German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish interests on the output of the war are estimated at over 600 milliards."

"We have also to maintain six divisions of Austro-German troops at the cost of 350,000,000 annually. The 360 square miles of territory of which we have been robbed, with its 170 towns and villages, has left Rumania without mountains and without natural frontiers."

Another important piece of information is that the Germans got the great petroleum wells in working order again, have seized all the lands in their neighbourhood, and confiscated all property belonging to foreign companies. Throughout the oil region and along the Danube hundreds of motor lorries and wharves, painted with the inscription Kaiserliche Deutsche Marine, are busy loading and bearing off petrol for enemy submarines.

published in the daily Press.

They are very necessary, particularly as Sir Arthur is occasionally inclined to nod over his topographical details.

The Barrage of Censors.

It would not be worth while mentioning these trifles, were not Sir Arthur's strongest on his details; and the absence of any attempt to "place" the Somme campaign or to give any general estimate of its value may be explained, partly at any rate, by the fact that Sir Arthur's book has had to pass a triple barrage of censors, suffering badly in the passage. One serious result is that only high commands may be mentioned by name, and then without any criticism of their tactics or strategy; the line of distinction is drawn between army corps and divisions, the names of the former being all set out and those of the latter suppressed. Work produced under such conditions can never be history; it is merely a provisional account subject to the control of authorities who for good or bad reasons suppress discussion of the more important parts of their activities. It is "last made tongue-tied by authority," and we shall have long to wait before we get answers to questions which were answered before the war in any judgment with having of the common sense.

